INAUGURATION OF THE DICTATOR.

COMPOSITION OF HIS CABINET-INDICATIONS OF HIS POLICY.

Gen. Santa Aña made his public entry into the City of Mexico on the 26th ult. An immense concourse filled the streets and squares. A triumphal arch had been arected across the street of Santo Domingo, the houses were decousted with flags and draperies, and the balconies were filled with flags along the whole line of the procession. Military salutes were fired, and bands of music played national and martial airs at several points when the coriége came in sight of the crowd, the popul lace, notwithstanding the resistance of the escort, tool the borses from the carriage of the General and drag ged it by hand to the Palace. The principal officers of the Gevernment accompanied Santa Aña from the vil-

lage of Guadalupe.

The cortège proceeded first to the Palace and thence to the Chamber of Deputies, where the Supreme Court of Justice, the authorities, the corporation and military and clergy had assembled for the occasion. There the following oath was administered to the President by the President of the Court.

President of the Court:

I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Aña, swear to God that I will defend the indpendence and integrity of the Mexican territory, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the nafice, in conformity with the basis adopted by the plan of Jalisco, and the agreement made on the 6th of February last in this city by the united forces.

When Santa Aña had taken this oath, Gen. Lombar-

dini rose and amounced that the President had taken

Don José Miguel Arrayo then read the address of the

President as he was ill of an affection of the throat and could not do it personally.

We can only give a synopsis of the address in consequence of its length.

He says that when he received the call of the nation to

take the supreme power, he resolved to return and sacrifice everything for his country, but that he had not con-

ecived their full magnitude until he arrived at Vera Cruz and heard reports and opinions, often contradictory, and seen for himself the state of affairs. Discord has converted friendly States into rivals and enemies on a multitude of local questions, the treasury bankrupt, taxes unnecessarily increased and Congress and Governments in some States, while in others they are

detested. That he has been honored with the labor of restoring order and peace even to the conferring upon him of all pecessary power for that purpose until the new consti totion is formed, but that even this amplitude of power is one of its difficulties. He does not disguise to himself his position and will de all he can to subvert the difficulties that surround him. He

dees not presume to promise success, rather does he bepieve he may commit errors, but they will be involuntary ones, and he shall always he ready to correct them when he is convinced they are such. He does not propose to act arbitrarily, but will lay down

the plan be proposes to follow, and will make it known That it is first necessary to attend to the question of internal order, as without that no elections can be made and no system of government can be carried out. Will repair the evils that have been caused by a confusion of principles and satisfy the desires of the people so far as they are compatible with the necessary obedience to the authorities, leaving to the critizens all the liberty not dangerous to pub-

He desires to cultivate friendly relations with friendly powers, to follow liberal ideas to such point as shall no amount to license, and give an impulse to the progress which the age has made known; to respect morality and re ligion, give lucrative employment to the laboring classes and reorganize the army.

He concludes by expressing his satisfaction, if he can when leaving his post, leave his country happy and respected, and implores the assistance of Divine Providence in his labor.

His Cabinet were then sworn in as follows: Don Lueas Alaman, Foreign Relations: Don Teodosio Lures, Justice: Don Antonio Haro y Tamarez, Treasury; Don José Maria Tornel, War. Señor Alaman then introduced the Spanish Minister,

who presented to canta Ana the Cross of Charles III. in the name of his sovereign, who granted it to him six

The cortege then proceeded to the Cathedral, where Te Deum was sung, and the President returned to the palace. There he received the diplomatic corps, and he replied, reiterating the sentiments of his address.

On the 21st he named the Very Rev. Ciemeate Munguia, Bishop of Michoacan, President of the Council of State. was addressed by the Minister of Guatemala, to whom

On the 22d he published the programme of organization of Government, constituting five Secretaryships, as follows: Foreign Affairs: Interior, Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs: Commerce, Industry, Improvement and Colonization; War and Marine; and Treasury, and dictating the order of their labors. New civil, criminal, and commercial codes and code of procedure are to be formed, and all decrees since the dissolution of Congress are to be taken into consideration for the purpose of ng what is best for the nation. The Council of State is to be composed of twenty-one persons, divided into fire sections, corresponding to the five Secretary-

All Legislatures of States and Territories and other odies exercising legislative powers, are "to take a eccess," rules for the exercise of power by the Governors will be issued and all towns and districts that have separa-ted from States will remite for the present, except Aguss Calientes. The programme is sigued by Sant Ana and his

our ministers.

The Universal says that Santa Ana will have to reorganize the army, notwithstanding the measures of Gen.
Lombardini, many of which will have to be rescanded.
Gen. Lombardini issued a circular letter of personal
thanks to all the officere of the Government the day pre-

vious to the entry of Santa Ana.

Gen. Arista has sent to the President a letter stating that the stories of his connection with the Falcounet affair are calumnies, and asking that the business may be officially investigated. His letter is dated on the 11th uit, at Nana-

The title of Captain-General had again been pressed upon Santa Aña by the Governor of the Federal District of Moxico.

Gen. Benito Zenea has been named Chief of the Staff.

Gen. Benito Zenea has been named Chief of the Staff.
The Monitor says that Gen. Lombardini has been appointed Governor and Command ante General of Mexico.
The Marquis of Rivera has been received by Sana Ana
as Spanish Minister. Don Jose Kamon Pacheco has been
named Minister to France.
Several addresses have been presented to the President,
naking for the abolishment of the tederal system, which
they state is the cause of the disorganization of the country.
A large fire had occurred in the Plaza de Jesus, in the
City of Mexico, by which a great number of the poorer
classes have been rendered houseless.
Some of the papers talk of of what they call the "invasion," but reiterate the statement that Judge Conkling, in
a note to the Government, has promised that the Anerican
troops shall be withdrawn from the Mesilia Valley.
The Government has ordered a cross to be given to
each person that fought against the French in Sonora.
Advices from that State say that in consequence of the
ravages of the Indians and other causes, two thousand people had emigrated thence to Upper California. The State
Government was organizing an expedition against the Indians in the mountains.

The Sizio states that one of the assassins of Gov. Reyes

dians in the mountains.

The Sigle states that one of the assassins of Gov. Reves had been arrested, and had made revelations that would head to other arrests.

The difficulties between Oajaca and Chiapas are far from

being settled.
It is stated that Melendez had left Tehuantepec with 500 the purpose of ousting Maldonado, the Gavernor of Chispas.

The new law of the Press, which was premulgated on

the 20th ult., is the general subject of conversation. Several of the most prominent journals of Mexico have already coased to appear in consequence of it; among them the Monitor, and all the others are precluded from political journals now published in the capital are the Uni-

ersal, tiovernment paper; Sigle, opposition. Orden, min-isterial; Considers, without politics: For de la Religion, religious; Español, Spanish organ, and the Trait & Usion, French paper.

religious: Especie, Spanish organ, and the Train a Calon, Prench paper.

By the law of the press every printing office and seller of publications must be licemed by the Government: a copy of every publication must be sent, signed by the author and printer, to the Government before publication every newspaper must have a responsible editor, and deposit a sum of money, ranging from \$600 to \$6,000, according to circumstances. Offenses of the press are divided into subversive, seditious, immoral libelous and calounnious, and are so minute and wide in their range that almost everything that can be written can be easily brought under a penalty. The penalties are fines and suspension of the paper.

the paper.

Several of the papers have the following paragraph relative to the Sloo commet and the neutrality treaty:

We learn that the present Government has examined the contract (papers) relating to the contract with the Sloo Company and the neutrality treaty radiated by ConLondont Both acts have received the approbation of Gen. Santa Ana, who has directed this fact to be communicated to our Minister at Washington.

We have received The Galveston News to May 10thfrom which we take the following account of the recent coveries in Texas:

gives I the following strong endorsement to the most favorable reports. The public have looked to the Austin paper for information, and they finally give it, with the very praisewoothy assurance that they will "practice no concealment to gratify the avarice of speculators."

A considerable excitement is prevailing throughout Western Texas, on the subject of the gold discoveries in our neighborhood; and we have had several letters, and observe notices in our exchanges, asking information on the subject. That there is gold, and in great quantities on the tributaries of the Colerado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specific western the subject of the Colerado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specific property of the colerado. the subject. That there is gold, and in great quantities of the tributaries of the Colorado, a short distance above this city, we can no longer entertain a doubt, for some specimens shown us are of the most beautiful character. We understand, upon good authority, that one specimen has been found with twenty four dollars worth of gold. This report we have no healtation in crediting, as it was brought by a gentleman of undoubted veracity. The number of persons, now at the minus, is very considerable, set down by reports at from 200 to 500, most of whom are greatly encouraged by their success. Persons are flocking in to the mining district from all parts of the country, and we shall not be surprised to hear soon of discoveries equaling in importance the golden stories of California.

The Indicated Bulletin says Air, Wm. M. Varnell, of that town, with several persons from Port Lavaca and else where, will soon leave for the mines, by way of Gonzales, Austin, &c. The district of country in which gold has been found, is a very extensive one, and easy of access from this city. Our readers may rely upon it, that we will give them.

rity. Our readers may rely upon it, that we will give them, rom time to time, such information on this subject, and soon ally as can be relied upon as true. We shall practice no oncealment to grantly the avaries of speculators, nor unuly magnify the extent of the gold discoveries, to mislead

the unwary.

The following letter is published in an extra of the Lavaca paper. We learn that it was not written for publica-

The trangellity of our peaceful village was greatly agitated some three weeks since, from the fact of a rumor, in relation to a recent discovery of gold about seventy miles distant in o north-west circuits from Lockhart; presently on the inception of the report, many of our citizens, not only in team but also those in the country, proceeded in on the inception of the report, many of our citizens, not only in town but also those in the country, proceeded immediately to the designated place, for the purpose of accertaining its accuracy, and among the number was a few upon whom our community renied with implicit confidence, because they were known among us as men of veracity, and besides, they had heretofore successfully worked in the mines of California, consequently they were esteemed fully competent to judge. But previous to the latter starting, they wisely provided themselves with implements necessary tools for mining, and arriving at the spot, they carefully explored the whole adjoining country—and since their arrival in our town, they re port that they spot, they carefully explored the whole adjoining country—and since their arrival in our town, they report that they found gold on the surface and the further they descended in their diggings, they realized the veins to become richer; and from the specimens of quartz, which have been submitted to me. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them, after a rigid analization, equal in value to any I ever witnessed in California.

Various lamms of gold have been obtained and architical

essed in California.

Various lumps of gold have been obtained and exhibited in Lockhart, valued from \$50 to \$175; however, the largest sees which I have examined was worth, agreeably to the andard value of gold, \$150. Yet, without exaggeration, he public may rest assured that there is plenty of gold in the public may rest a sured that there is plenty of gold in this section of country and it is as abundant as in California, nevertheless, there will be some Solomons so far in advance of this intelligence, who will display their sagacity by their unbelief for no other reason than that Texas is not so far off as California or Australia. Among this class of domestic sages, "Distance lends enchantment to the view,"

The gold region is located in the monatains, inclosed by the Colorado on the east, the San Saba on the north, and

the Gold region is located in the modification, inclosed by the Colorado on the east, the San Saba on the north, and the Llane on the south.

Lockbart, April 28, 1853. [Lavea Commercial In addition to the above, we are indepted to Mr. Brown, of The Indianola Bulletin, for the following information, which he had prepared for his paper just before leaving

GOLD MINES IN TEXAS.

As much excitement exists in Texas and elsewhere, in regard to the late discovery of gold on the Colorado and regard to the late discovery of gold on the Colorado and its tributaries commencing some nifty or sixty miles above Austin; and as we have not as yet received any very full accounts from that region, in so much that some degree of skepticism prevails on the subject, we propose briefly to state what we know or have neard on the subject, long before the present excement. It is traditionary and his-terical

We know that the remains of an old Spanish fort stand

on or near the San Saba; that it was erected to protect silver mines in the vicinity; that they were long and profitably worked, and only abandoned about 1780 by the massacre of most of the operatives and treops. This is historical truth. The mines were rich.

To work these mines and search for gold mines, said by old Mexicans to be in that region, was the object of Rezin P and Jas. Bowie, when they were attacked and had the celebrated fight with the Indians, in 1831, six miles from

It is well known to many that the Indians have always It is well known to many that the Indians have always said there was both gold and silver in that section, and specimens were seen in their hands many years ago; but they have always refused to divulge the place of its existence. Santa Aña, the Comanche Chief, when drunk in 1845, told the agent of the Gorman Colony that there was plenty of both metals through the mountains of Texas. There lived some years ago a very old Mexican at San Antonio, who claimed to have been long among the Indians in his younger days, and said that they often visited gold and silver mines in the same section, and used the metal for various purposes, that they were very careful to

gold and silver mines in the same section, and used the metal for various purposes; that they were very careful to conceal one or two rich places, by using large stones, and that none but old or confidentialmen were allowed to know the places most highly prized.

The Alcalde of Monciova in Mexico, during the war in 1847, informed Captain Buchel, now of Indianola, and a man of veracity, that his father had been stationed at an early day at the old San Saba Fort, and had during his life often told him (the Alcalde) a great deal about that country, and that there were valuable mines there, and that the (the Alcalde) had no doubt but interesting documents on the subject could be found among the archives of Monterey or Chihuahua.

paper, with a few persons, having learned various facts on this subject from old Mexicaus in San Autonio, made a trip into that region, visited the Enchanted Rock, and made some encouraging discoveries, but were driven in by the 840, a party of two or three men from the Colorado

In 1840, a party of two or three men from the Colorado went up there, having to use great caution against the savages and found specimens of the precious metal to such an extent that they, or some of their friends, obtained from the next Congress a charter for mining purposes; but the wars of 1842 broke up their plans, and several of their number were killed that year.

These are a few important facts, all in our possession twelve to fifteen years ago. They all tend to prove the same general fact—that gold and silver do abound in the

mountains of Texas. We give them for what they are worth, just as we received them, before there was any of the present interest felt.

We have not and do not doubt the existence of both gold

and silver in the district alluded to: we hope it is very ri but we cannot speak on this subject, though the truth soon be known. It is known to all that those metals do exist seen be known. It is known to all that those illettas do exist in great abundance, along the mountains from the extreme North to the extreme South of Mexico, and that our mountains are branches of those. Our mountains are said to resemble the gold regions of Calkorna very muchso Mr. Varnell, our townsman, tells us, and he has seen Those interested can add these facts to the statements

Those interested can add these facts to the statements now made of recent discoveries, and better know how to estimate them. We have had several very encouraging rumors from the mines but declined publishing anything merely to get up an excitement, and desire to await authentic reports. But again we repeat, we have no doubt but that the mines are there—the only quessions to be solved are—how extensive? how valuable?

We may add that very lately inexhaustible beds of excellent coal, and the purest marble, have been found in the same portions of our State. [Indianela Bulletin.

Capt. Southern, of Indianela, received a latter from

same portions of our State. [Indianela Bulletin. Capt. Southern, of Indianela, received a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, written from Hamilton's

Valley, in which the writer says:

"I am at work digging gold, in a neighborhood where

there are about 300 persons, who, with myself, are aver aging from \$5 to \$6 per day, and the prospects are certainly We are assured by reliable authority that the writer of

We are assured by reliable authority that the writer of the above statement may be strictly relied upon.

We have thus given in detail all the information we have been able to collate from different sources on this all absorbing topic. We acknowledge that the stience of the Austin papers on this subject, and the direct intimation of one of them (The Assertices) that the report was all a hoax, have hitherto made us somewhat skeptical. But the facts are now corroborated from so much independent testimony of respectable persons that it seems difficult to discredit it We may also add, in conclusion, that we have conversed with a good many gentleman besides Mr. Brown who have received private letters or seen others direct from the mines, and they all, with two exceptions, express entire confidence in the truth of the reports. They say there is not a doubt but that the Texas mines are now being worked as profitably as those in California.

The Pine Incians and Cotton.

The News has seen a sample of cotton from the River Gila, cultivated by the Pino Indians, which was brought from there by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, of the Topographical Engineers, who has just returned from sarveying the Mexican Boundary line. The cotton shown ms by Whipple, says The News, is of a very superior quality, and is used by the Indians for making blankets and other clothing. The seed is picked out by hand, and it is manufactured after the most primitive mode, such as might have been in use before spindles were ever heard of Lieut Whipple gives us the following short sketch of this peculiar race of people: The tribe of Pine Indians is estimated at 6,000 in num

"The tribe of Pine Indians is estimated at 6,000 in number, living in villages upon the left bank of the Rio Gila, about 200 miles above its junction with Rio Celerado. The valley they occupy extends uninterruptedly for nearly 100 miles along the river bank, averaging probably a width of two miles. It is easily irrigated by accounts from the river, and, requiring from man little labor but the sowing of seed, when abundant crops are produced.

The Pines use no plow, but when a field is covered by water, they soften the soil by treading it with their bare feet. The principal productions are cotton, tobacco, maize, wheat, squashes, and melons, all of which are found among them in great perfection and in abundance.

race of men far advanced in civilization and arts. They are principally of adobe, and we would suppose them the remains of ancient Spanish missions, did not the historians of those early adventurers describe them nearly as they now exist, and refer their origin to a race even then lost to tradition.

Another take of Indiana called Con Mariana. Another tribe of Indians, called Coo Maricopas, driven

Another tribe of Indians, called Coo Markoopas, driven by Cuchanes from Rio Colorado, have found an asyin n with the powerfal Pinos. The villages are contiguous, and the modes of life are the same with both tribes. For the last fifty years the alliance, offensive and defensive, has continued. They have been constantly at war with all other tribes, save the Cocopas, who lately have joined their deadliest focs, the Yumas.

The government of these united tribes, while monarchial in its form in smoothing in its form in the form in t The government of these united tribes, while monarchial in its form, is republican in its tendency. Captains are chosen by the people, and from these is selected one for the

chosen by the people, and from these is selected one for the Chief. His power is absolute so long as the people allow him to exercise it. But if his acts are disliked he is deposed and another substituted in his place. This Captain General is sometimes a Pino, sometimes a Maricopa, but governs equally the whole federation. Each village has a subordinate Chief. The son of the Chief is highly respected, and is heir spparent if found deserving.

It is remarkable that each of these tribes yet retain unmixed is original language. The Pino language is also as a subscription of the chief is the product of the product of the pino language.

It is remarkable that each of these tribes yet retain unmixed its original language. The Pino language is elegant and copious in structure and tone, and is not dissimilar to the English. The Maricopa is softer and sweeter, but less complete. Like the Spanish it partakes of the harmony of music. What is also singular, the manners of these tribes are as dissimilar as their tongues—the Pinos are stiff and tacitum with strangers, like the Anglo Saxon; the Maricopas are graceful, ingenuous, open hearted and fail of fun. Our Pacific Railroad must pass through their villages. Perhaps as time rolls on this race may be restored to the civilization of their ancestors.

ation of their ancestors.

A State D-mocratic Convention is to be held at Washing-William R. S-prry, brother of the late member, habecome a candidate for Congress from the East em District.

At a late meeting of the electors of the Galveston and Brazos Navigation Company, Mr. N. B. Yard reported that on his recent visit to the North, he had collected the bal-ance due from the New-York stockholders, and obtained some additional subscriptions.

ARREST OF A MUNICIPER.-Officers Pierce, Boyington

and Emerick, succeeded last evening between seven and eight o'clock, in arresting a man named Casper Lampaster a German who stands charged with having committed murder in Entier County, Penosylvania, in April last. The particulars of the murder were briefly as follows: Lampar murder in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in April 1881. The particulars of the murder were briefly as follows: Lampar ter had committed a felony and was arrested on a warrant by the Deputy Sheriff of the County, Mr. S. H. Perguson and another. When captured, Lamparter asked leave to change his clothes, which being granted, he went to his bundle, and instead of taking out his clothes, drew forth a bowie knife and pistol. The latter was knocked out of his hands by Ferguson with a stick, upon which Lamparter at tacked the two officers with his knife, killing Ferguson instantly, and severely wounding the other. He then made good his escape. In consequence of information received by the above named officers, a strict lookout was kept, and through an intercepted letter written to his wife, detailing the particulars of his escape, the retreat of the murlerer was discovered. He was boarding at a house on the corner of Rock st. and Maiden lane, and had obtained work at a foundry in the city. The officers found him in the bar room of the house at which he boarded, and when acrested, he asked permission of his captors to "go in and get his clothes." This they reasonably enough declined, and having seemes their man, officer Pierce proceeded himself to search for the "clothes." In the bundle was the pistol loaded, and the murderous two edged bowie knife which had on a former occasion obtained his release, an probably would acay in have been need for the same our ones. The had on a former occasion obtained his release, an proba-bly would again have been used for the same outpose. The fellow was conveyed to jail, and taken to Pittsourgh via Cleveland, to day. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered apprehension of the murderer, which our office f course, receive. [Baffalo Commercial Adv

Female Medical Education.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 13, 1833.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone:
Sin: The subject of Female Medical Education is exciting considerable attention in this city and throughout the country. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania will commence its term in September, and it is in a very

will, of course, receive.

will commence its term in september. Such that it is the appointment of females to all some of the Professional Chairs. Miss Mantha H. Moway, M. D., of Providence, R. I. was appointed Professor of Obstetrice on Diseases of Women and Chidren, at a late meeting of the corporators. Miss Mowry is one of the few women who commenced and successfully pursued the study of Medicine, when it was so unpopular as to meet with almost universal opposition. successfully pursued the study of Medicine, when it was so unpopular as to meet with almost universal opposition. But gifted with rare natural abilities, and having received a fine education, she determined on the study of Medicine, and pursued it under the most difficult circumstances, with a determined perseverance that knew no fatlare in the field she had chosen. She now has a large practice, and has been very successful—has received the honorary degree of M. D., and still later a Professorship. It is a compliment to her talents and energy and a credit to the Institution.

There are also one or two other female Professors, and Miss Almira Fowler, of your City, is Demonstrator of Acadomy. When such opportunities for female Medical education exist, there win not long be a want of good female

cheering accounts of the progress of the young crops from all parts of the South. We have clippings before as from nearly every State south of the Potomac and find but few among them which speak of the drought still continuing. The Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel speaks of a want of rain in that section, and at Granada, Miss., a fortnight since, a touch of frost did some slight damage, also at Memphis. his work. of the year than at the present time.

The oil factory of Henry Rice & Co., at East Cambridge, Mass, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. It was the work of an incendiary.

To The President has recognized as Consul of New Granada Jose Manuel R. de Porras, for the port of Philadelphia Robert A. Fisher, for the port of Baltimore, and John Emilius Brylle for the port of New Orleans.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

German Domestic Life.

HOME-LIFE IN GERMANY. By CHARLES LORING BRACE. 12mo
pp. 444. Charles Scribner. In the swarm of books of travels, especially from

American writers, this cordial, earnest volume by an acute and true-hearted observer, will hold a unique position. It leaves the beaten track at a distance, and plants itself in the very interior of German life, revealing the domestic customs at the fireside, at the social board, and in the freedom of friendly conversation, There are few travelers who could have ventured upon the experiment, which Mr. Brace has accomplished with so much success, of catching the living manners of the people in a foreign land, and embodying their evapescent lights and shades in a pleasing narrative. In native frankness of disposition, and unselfish freedom of communication, the author has a certain affinity with the German character, and this trait doubtless gave him access to numerous homes on a more intimate footing than any self-conscious, inquisitive, prying Yankee, with all his superfluity of questionings, would have been able to establish. In connection with his pictures of the private life of German bouseholds, Mr. Brace presents a variety of disquisitions on German politics which are generally lucid and informing, and throw much light on he state of feeling which led to the movement of 1848 His first plunge into German society appears to have

been made in Hamburg, where he arrived in the autumn of 1850. Fortified with a letter of introduction, he makes his way to the house of a worthy old burgher of the city, whom he finds somewhat late in the evening, discussing a round of cold beef and a decanter of Tene riffe wine around a genial supper-table. They become friends on the spot, and agreed to spend the next day together, in seeing the principal lions of the town. One of his next visits was to a wealthy gentleman living in the outskirts of Hamburg, and this we must let Mr. Brace describe in his own words: We found the family we would visit just sitting down to

Brace describe in his own words:

We found the family we would visit just sitting down to "lunch." and we were at once placed at the table. There was a little company accident ally assembled: and the lunch, though it was only it o'clock, presented itself as a rather formidable meal—steaks, bread-cakes, fish and claret, with a close of some b-autiful grapes and pears from the gentleman's conservatories, and decanters of choice pale sherry. There was little form, though several servants were in waiting. The great topic of couversation was the war then going on in Schleswig Holstein, against Denmark. All seemed to sympathise most deeply with the insurgents. I was somewhat surprised to notice, too, considerable conversation on religious subjects. My German is rather imited just, and a very rapid conversation, where there is a confusion of voices. I find it difficult to follow; but I was struck with the earnest, practical tone of what was said. The subject seemed generally connected with something they called the "Inner Mission," which I did not at the time understand. My neighbors at the table were very politic, and very much was saked about America, where many of them seemed to have friends.

Our time, the remainder of the day till dinner, at 5 o'clock—for they would not bear of our returning till after we had dined with them—was spent in examining the very handsome water of the gentleman, and in talking with the various friends who chanced to come in. As a considerable company of the neighbors had assembled, in part through invitation of the host, to compliment us, the dinner proved quite a formal affair. The ladies in full dress; a splendid dining hall with flowers and lights; and a line of respectable looking servants. I was curious to see what the arrangement of courses would be. Soup, as every-

where, the first-then a Rhine wine poured out to each one

where, the first—then a Rhine wine poured out to each one who would take it; the second course, boiled beef; next, fish with a red wine; then pigeons and Saxonv larks, a little delicacy much valued here; pudding; and champagne served; and last of the solid courses, roast venison. The dessert was black bread and cheese, with port wine.

The especial enjoyment of the meal was evidently in the conversation, and there was little hard drinking. The ladies did not drink wines at all. The principal person at table, and one to whom all listened with marked attention, was a strong featured, earnest looking man, who, though he mails a keen joke occasionally, was talking mostly of very serious matters. His voice was deep and fervid, and as he spoke sometimes of the social evils in Germany; of the wrongs of the poor; of the little hold deals religion has upon them; and of the utter want through the nation of any practical piety. I could see from the deep stillness of the company, that they felt they were listening to great traths. company, that they felt they were listening to great traths uttered by an earnest man. He spoke of the "Inner Mi-sion" again, as a means of reform.

Mr. Brace's curiosity was greatly excited as to what this "Inner Mission" might mean, and at length discovered that it was a term applied to a popular religious movement designed to head off the deleterious in. fluences of Rationalism, calling back the people from the abstract, mystical, skeptical tendencies, which had long prevailed, and restoring them to the practical good works of religion. The leader of this movement was Herr Wickern, a sort of Protestant Jesuist, who had centrived to extend his influence far and wide. We soon find our author in Berlin, where he lose

no time in making himself at home, as we learn from a slight peep which he gives us into his journals I have taken lodging in a very pleasant street-th-Dorotheen Strasse-near the Linden-av., and where

several of the Americans and Germans, to whom I have letters, reside. My room is on the second story, with a leasant exposure, and on the whole neatly furnished hough it has required a long sustained argument to get rid of that enormous feather-bed coverlid. I pay four thalers (about \$2 80) the month, which is cheap enough : and the breakfast of coffee and rells cost eight cents. nd ditner at the cafes, from twelve and a half to thirty. even cents, very neat and with several courses; so that iving in Berlin does not seem likely to be specially expensive. My landlady must have been a beauty in her day, though she is very slatternly now. I scarcely ever aw more finely chiseled features. She comes in in the morning with my coffee, and wishes me Gutan Morgen! in such a merry tone, and always gets my name wrong, sometimes making it Herr Brie, sometimes Brae, or Brachy, or even Brass, and always apologising in a compassionate way, as if the men were truly to be pitied who were forced to have such unchristian names." He is much struck with the tone of courtesy which

appears to prevail among all classes in Berlin. In the restaurant, if a gentleman takes a place at the same table, it is always with a bow-if he takes up a newspaper you have finished, he uses some apologetic expression-the shopkeeper gives the compliments of the morning as you come in and go out-no one enters an omnibus or a railway carriage without paying his respects to the company. The politeness, too, is genuine. It does not bore you. It is a part of every day life. Mr. Bruce says, "I have asked an English groom the way in the streets of London, and been told in answer. 'How the b-II should I know? An American workman would tell you very clearly-but in a fever of impatience at being stopped. A German stands-says to you with a half bow. ' Be good enough to take the second street,' etc., and touches his hat as he goes, which is, perhaps, a little too much of a virtue, and yet is a very pleasant thing.

Our author undertakes to philosophise on the matter, and to explain the contrast in manners between the mass of the people in Europe and our own country. Once he thought it was the result of our new society. not yet softened by the oil of an ancient civilization; but this theory was overset by finding the manners and courtesy of the most complete gentleman in a Hungarian eattle driver whose whole civilization had not carried him above undressed sheepskins and half-cooked meat. He considers the American discourtesy the more remarkable as we are not naturally a grumbling, or whimsical, or domineering race like the English, or a strict and pragmatic people like the Scotch. We have in our character all the elements of high courtesy, frankness, generosity, kindness, but, as he thinks, one finds little habitual courtesy. He unties the knot, by the fact, that all expression of feeling is laughed at in childhood, and later in life is called a humbug. Afterwards in the gigantic plans of American society, so small a thing as manners, or the promotion of each other's happiness in such petty ways is altogether lost sight of and neglected. In connexion with this subject, we quote the following remarks of the author from another portion of

his work.

There is throughout Europe, a rich animal love of open air movement, of plays and athletic sports, of which we Americans as a people, know little. A Frenchman's nerves quicken in the sunlight, even as the organization of plants; and a German would be very old and decrepid, when he should no longer enjoy a real tumbling from with his children. The Englishman, cold as he is in other directions, would lose his identity when his blood did not flow fresher at a hour of cricket, or a good match with the oar. We on would lose his identity when his blood did not flow fresher at a bont of cricket, or a good match with the oar. We on the other hand are utterly indifferent to these things. We might pull at a boat race, but it would be as men, not as boys; because we were determined the Yankee nation should never be beaten, not because we enjoyed it. We do not care for children's sports. We have no time for them. There is a tremendous, earnest wonk to be done, and we cannot spare effort for play. It is unmanly toroid a bail in America. Our amusements are labors. An American travels with an intensity and restlessness, which would of itself exhaust a German; and our city enjoyments are the most wearying and absurd possible.

We like being together well enough, but our gregarious tendencies are nearly always for some earnest object. We can crowd for a lecture or political meeting, but as to gath

can crowd for a lecture or political meeting, but as to gath ering in a codee garden or in a park, it would be childish

or vulgar.)
I have noticed here this contrast to the Germans, because a most important subject is bound with it—a subject which must more and more demand earnest attention from our

We are an unhealthy race. No one can doubt it, who sees the old races of Europe. Our faces are thin complexions asllow dyspepsia and consumption are universal in a land, which in all physical comforts, presents the greatest advanwhich in all physical comforts, presents the greatest advantages for the preservation of health. Life may be as long in the average, but it is much less enjoyed. An American is as capable of strong muscular effort and is as enduring as a European: but he does not get half the pleasure from his vigor. Indigestion and nervous diseases sour the life of half our people. The evil increases too; and the probability is, the health of the Nation is degenerating. These facts are notorious in Europe, and our sharp, worn American faces are known everywhere. There is much disease and hedly weakness among the poorer classes of the Old World; but in classes, enjoying equal comforts, it will be found that the Americans are contessedly interior in robust health. The dyspep-la, which so curses our whole population, is comparatively unknown among the older nations.

In accounting for this, too much weight, in my opinion, is

tion, is comparatively unknown among the older nations.

In accounting for this, too much weight, in my opinion, is laid to the effects of climate. I could not see in North Germany in the autumn and winter, or in Hungary in the summer, that the differences in climate were very appreciable. There were the same sudden changes, the same attremes of heat and sold, and an atmosphere quite as remarkable for dryness as our own. The great and sufficient cause will be found to be, in this very difference in respect to out-door exercise and aumsement. cause will be found to be in this to out door exercise and annusement.

We work too hard, and play too little.

Our nervous and digestive systems cannot sustain such an intense action of brain, as the American life demands, an intense action of brain, as the American life demands.

an intense action of orange and muscolar exercise. The people need out-door manly sports, and healthy amasements. Those wearing, formal city enjoyments, with late hours and unhealthy fare, and those most useless trips to crowded watering places, must be dropped for something German-like—something cheering, healthful, boyish—or we shall be

like—something cheering, heating, boysin—of we shart be a nation of dyspeptics.

Other causes for our sickliness, can be found in our general habits—our diet—our excessive greed for money—the little heed we give to quiet family enjoyments. And if in these respects, I shall be able to show how much vitally important to our future we have to learn from the Germans, I shall have written te good purpose.

As a practical conclusion, I would say to every man, who would deserve well of his country, play! play more—patronics encourage play!

gize, encourage play!

Why should bowling alleys and cricket clubs be given

Why should bowling alleys and cricket clubs be given up to "fast men?" Why should rowing-matches and yacht races, fencing bouts and boxing lessons, fishing and shooting, be any more the privilege of "the world," than the church! Why should not respectable, moral, religious people go into any, or all of these as they fancy, and invigorate their bodies and cheer the mind! Do not let us grow old and dyspeptic, because we are growing more religious. Let there be something of healthful boyhood in us always! No sports, but what are pure, humane and moral in tone; but where there are such, let no notion of ascetieism, or false dignity restrain us! Of course each one will have his favorite amusement; whatever it be, let him remember its nearly as important for his health of mind as his regular work. For my own part, as a "brother of the angle, I most

nearly as important for his health of mind as his regular work. For my own part, as a "brother of the angle, I most recommend the "gentle art."

Those cheery mountain walks, the clear dashing brooks, the air, the light, the easy occupation, which always absorbs just enough to let the full, amost unconscious enjoyment of seenery pour into the heart. It makes one a boy again to remember!

But we must give a further taste of Mr. Brace's flow ing narrative. We take a lively description of

A PROFESSOR'S EVENING PARTY. I was invited last evening to a small party at Prof.

I was invited last evening to a small party at Prof. a. I went about eight o clock, as the invitation was to tea, and found the company just assembling. The same obstuness here again in the furnishing of the rooms which I observe everywhere. No carpets furniture light but pleasing, and pretty shows of flowers throughout. The writing desk in the corner is arched with a trellis work of vines, and the deep alcoves of the windows show through the curtains, flowers and tropical fruit arranged so as almost to give the effect of a bower. There is to be, contrary to the custom, only a little dancing at this party, and the most of the the effect of a bower. There is to be contrary to the case tem, only a little dancing at this party, and the most of the time shall be for conversation. An especial god send two such a company is to the Berlin young people; for generally the laws of society for the intercourse of young generally the laws of society for the intercourse of young generally the man is assumed—before anything is known to the contrary—to be of an principles. He cannot welk out with a lady be cannot accompany her to a meeting, a consert, or thester; he must not see her at her own house, except it company with her mother or guardian. She never goes lut company without an older relative, and for her to invite any young gentleman to her house would be the greatest breach ing gentleman to her house would be the greatest bre young gentleman to her house would be the greatest oracle of etiquette. The proper place for intercourse between the sexes is considered to be the ballroom, and the few words passed there are usually the basis, and often the main part of their knowledge of one another, before the parties become more nearly connected. Of course there are exceptions to this—families where all the free, social inare exceptions to this—tainines where all the Free, so that it recrourse of American life is carried on—but, in general, this treating of the two sexes as if they were morally dangerous to one another is kept up through Geruner. A stranger never suffers from such rules. He is charitably supposed to be utterly ignorant of them, and can break over as many as he chooses. I certainly transgressed them

evening, there were a considerable number of scientifi men. In all society I think the pleasantest set is usually the scientific. The study of the natural sciences seems to give a freshness and geniality to the mind which no other parit does. Of those who meet at different times in the sol tific circles of Berlin, there occur to me with pleasure genial Mitscherlich, professor of chemistry, the Roses

the genial Mitscherlich, professor of chemistry, the Kaosa, Humboldt, who appears even yet in social circles, with all the liveliness of youth; the brothers Schlagontweit, who, though mere boys, have won a European reputation from their researches in physical geography in the Alps; Professors Dove and Magnus, and many an other.

It is pleasant to an American to find certain of our spinnific men spoken of and respected among these, as authorities. Dana in Mineralogy, and Gray in Hotany, seem as well known among the learned in Prussia as in New England. Silliman, too, is everywhere gratefully recognized as the founder almost of natural science in our Western continent.

I found myself in the course of the evening, how, I forget in easy conversation with a young lady, over Goethe's

"Wahlver vanishoftes," or "Instinct Afficies," as it might
be translated—a novel the most dangerous possible to a
weak mind. The story, it will be remembered, represents
two married people unsuited to one another, but who each nd the objects of their sympathies in another couple living th them. The struggles and the sorrows in the tempta on, and the final triumph of instinct over all obligation and duty are most painfully pictured. I had no thought of any one ever defending it, as other than an exquisited drawn picture of passion. But the lady who though your well known in Berlin for her genius and her noble heart, id not hesitate to say that it contained its tenth. Partly to raw out her meaning, I ridiculed the whole idea in the congest language. It was altogether striking to see the noble and free way,

which she roused herself to maintain the idea of the thor. It was a delicate matter to handle; but in full, free author. It was a deficate matter to handle, but in tail, tree tones, she told me we could not appreciate the great heart of a Goethe. He believed—and she believed that there was an affinity of one heart to another, which was above all law. God himself had created it! There are instincts who no one can govern. And even if the tie is not broken legally, there is a relationship of heart!

"But he would do away with the obligation of marriage;

he would make a communism in wives "
No. he would make us more creatures of instinct, so
that our marriages and everything may be more natural.
Now are we not all artificial! We fear to think, or act, or Now are we not all artificial! We fear to think, or act, or feel, as our hearts prompt us. People who are so cold and dry, may talk of leave, but the men of heart do not own such laws. Gowthe believed that men are mere shells now, and

that every one feared to be himself."

"But do you not believe," said I more seriously, as I saw how much in earnest she was, "that the greatest thing man can ever do, is to govern Passion for the sake of Duty!"

"No. agreater is to be able to let all pass one free. If we were harmonious, there would be no duty and no work—all would be pleasure."

"What, still on our electic theory," said a friend coming.

"What, still on our electic theory," said a friend coming up; "our practical American friend will hardly understand your loose philosophy—I must explain!" The explanation the reader himself can make.

I give this, though the rich tones and language which tastened it for many a day on my mind, are must y forgotten, as a specimen of that philosophy, which has crept among many of the noblest minds of Europe; a philosophy which, in one aspect, I can heartily recognize, but which, in another, would make Passion and Selfishness the guides of the soil.

out. other respect, it is a specimen of what I so much like In another respect, it is a specimen of what I so much like in European society, the free, unassailable manner, in which a refined lady will speak of such subjects. That universal prudery, which so hampers a man in America and makes him ignore half the facts of life, for the fear of treading on some unknown delicate sensibility, is never seen in European circles. It is boldly assumed, what every one knows to be the fact, that both sexes are equally aware of a great variety of things, and where the allusion is natural, no one troubles himself about it.

There were in our company, this avaning two who were

troubles himself about it.

There were in our company, this evening, two who were invited as betrothed, and I was very much struck with their manners toward one another. I think in an Anglo Saxon company, the fact would have been dropped out of view as much as possible, and certainly the slightest expression of their feelings would have been intensely dreadable to parties.

But here there was the whole evening an unco beautiful expression of affection and confidence, which really, I think, gladdened the whole company.

You never thought of watching them for it, but you never thought of anything else with them. Love seemed to speak

out as naturally from their tones and glance and manner, as friencity feeling did with us. Nothing else would have seemed in place. It was above criticism—above surprise even—though if any other of the young bachelors were like myself, they retired with a sufficiently vivid appreciation of the woes of bachelordom.

On the occasion just described, Mr. Brace was grati-

fied to find that card-playing formed no part of the entertainment, although it is generally a favorite amusement of the Berlin circles, especially in the mercantile and in the aristocratic classes. Instead of this, there was dancing, and a plenty of conversation, which in the opinion of our author, is to a man of sense the pleasantest enjoyment of life. With how much zest he engaged in it himself, appears from the following dialogue:

In one of our rooms this evening the dance went on messispiritedly. Here, as everywhere in Germany, the dance is an entirely different affair from what it is with us at home. There is a life and spirit in it which contrasts most pleas antly with the solemn and measured ceromonials in our parlors in America. For the first time I gained the true idea of the dance—a musical joyous, childlike expression of

good spirits.
"What! you dance not?" said a young lady to me whom I knew well, in English, as I stood watching the merry groups.
"No, I never dance!"

"Perhaps you are from the Pietisten, who think it wrong to dance!"

to dance?"

"Oh no, I like to see it very much!"

"Are your country people so strict as the English in dancing and Sabbath keeping!"

I told her I thought they were in the last, but that a great many good people approved of dancing. Still we did not have that dance among us. e that dance among us. So !" said she. "That is one of our prettiest dances

a Hungarian dance. See, the gentleman pictit—what call you it? whistles!" A Hungarian was at the plane, and he commenced a run accompaniment by whistling the air, which had a very ning effect.

They say your people never play: they work always said she sgain.
"Yes; it is too true," I answered; "we make our play work."

But we poor Germans have nothing else than play to do." said she with a half-sigh. "How should I like to see America! The Nature must be grand there. But then you have the properties."

Americans are so protitisch, (practical.")
I said, I did not think we all were; and asked her, if she had read the volume of Poems, (Holmes' Poems) which I

lent ner. Oh yes! ' said she, "I am so much obliged! There i no other poetry like it. It is niterly characteristic—so fresh and original—and how simple! remember you that of the

"But then so practical? No German young gentleman would so write to his bride, as that one who speaks of hi

ollars and shillings; and his presents, which he shall no ld not restrain a good laugh. The poem was that

ene of Holmes —

Of my cooings and my builings
I do not now complain;
But the dollars and the stillings
They will never come again:
I was obliged to explain to her, that to us Americans, that

was the very joke.

"Ach Gott! I see. You are a strange people!" and she

"Ack Got? I see. You are a strange people?" and she took my arm into another roots.

"Is it true," she asked, as we sat down together, "that your ladies in America sit still in the houses, and read, and cause the husbands and the servants to work everything?" "Oh. no."! I answered; and then tried to explain to her the position of woman in American society.

"So! It is very different here. You see that lady across the room, very stout, with ear-rings, and light hair, that is the Fran Professor and Geheimrath S—, but she goes down every morning and cooks in the kitchen till eleven hour. I myself divide my householding with my sister; and since six months, I have kept the accounts, and I go to the markets, and look the cooking every-day over, and brush the rooms and clarify the dishes. The next six months will my sister take; and oh! will I not be glad!"

I assured her, she would have an easier time in America

in many circles. Yes, she was sure she would. She liked America, even much better than England. She had been in England, and it did not please her.

I asked, why? "Well, I was so afraid all the time. Peo-

In England, and it did not please ner.

I asked, why I "Well, I was so afraid all the time. People are so much more strict as we. I did not dare to do anything. In Germany, we can act in the public places as we choose—and no person considers us—then we are not so rill and cool to the strangers. I always so found to be loughed in England. Then the English so have the

I did not agree with her about the English; and asked I did not agree with her about the English; and asked her what she meant by the splesn?

"Why, do you not know? The iew spirit which in their bad weather comes on—the oddities, such as you Americans have not, nor we Germans—the splesn? For encounts, see you the Herr Englander by the table, the tall, fresh young man. We all know him. He is very honorable and good, and is much problete—I mean, educated. A true triend, also, but so odd—so, as we in German say, userplainable. He shuts himself in his room up for many days sometimes—then he becomes very social; thou again he studies all the night and sleeps the day through. In the bad weather, he is so gloomy, that we pity him; but if we sad weather, he is so gloomy, that we pive him; but if we say, he is at once displeased. His Fran Wirth says, that he much money to the emidren gives, but that he drinks tea midnitely, and has fourtisen pairs of boots for winter? This is the spicen? You noderstand, Herr B.?"

is the appears. Tou nonerstate, First 18.7 I expressed myself entirely satisfied.

I inquired soon in regard to the fashions in the room, whether they were German, most of them?

"Act, no?" she replied; "It is not thought so socie to dress in German fashions. We berrow the French. I areas in German fashions. We berrow the Freuch. I sometimes think we have nothing original, unless our musique. No one reads a German novel now; and in the South, they often teach the chil ren never German, only French and English—" "Will the Herr Americaner be good enough to take the lady out to supper!" said the hostes, interrupting us.

good enough to take the lady out to supper!" said the firstess, interrupting us.

"Very lucky!" whispered my companion, as we walked into the supper room, "for otherwise we should have sat at the lower end among the children and stupids."

The soup was passed around, while I helped my lady to tea flavored with vanilla, with a few drops of rum.

"Do you know," said I, "you would utterly shock any of our tea drinkers by such a mixture as that?"

"I know it is not English, "she answered. "You will find it through all Germany. We think the tea will not awaken us at night if we sprinkle in rum."

"Is it so," said she again, after a little while, "that you in America have these heavy English breakfasts with meat? How can you? It is so gross!"

I defended the habit as well as I could; at the same time making an insidious attack on some of the standard German.

I defended the habit as well as I could; at the same time making an ir sidious attack on some of the standard Germandishes, especially the Samer'sout. She held up her hands in a comic astonishment, "Mean Gett! Not to like Samer-kraat! Where have you educated!" Not to like Samer-kraat! Where have you educated!" The conversation of the table now began to turn toward me. A gentleman near asked me in regard to my plans of traveling in Hungary in the summer. I explained them. He said he would strongly dissuade me. Hungary was a very uninteresting country—half barbarous. There was nothing there to see. No works of art—no theaters—no good hotels or roads. The country had scarce ever been heard of till this late red republican outbreak. "It was a wild, lawless insurrection, and the land had not yet recovered from it."

ered from it.

As the Hungarian was gone, I took up the defense of poor Hungary, 'I was not sure of the facts,' I said, 'bat I had a different impression of the straggle.' I commenced in German, and then, waxing wa m, left it for English. I described the commencement of that herois struggle—pictured the old Constitution—told my opponent that he and his countrymen were not prepared to appreciate a Constitutional straggle—and in my arder, from the deep stillness at the table, be gan to fear I had offended the political prejudicing the property of the struggle of the stable of the struggle of the stable of the struggle of the struggle of the stable of the struggle udices of some; when I was interrupted, as I stopped for breath,by "Vortrefflich!" (excellent!) "the vowels have even a clearer sound than ours, and the consonants are smoother. a clearer sound than ours, and the consonants are smoother. A strong language but not so clear, not so many small words in speaking as German!" And I found that my Eaglish, much more than my ideas, had been listened to, so I turned again to German, and it is a curious fact that the speaking a foreign language varies as much, at different times, and depends as much on moods, as any extempore speaking. When under a strong flow of excitement I could always speak good German.

I spoke now in words which my opponent could not help attending to, of the wrongs of that unhappy land, of its noble and rational struggles for freedom, of the crushing attacks of Russia, and of the Austrian tyranny, of whose abuses we heard each day in the papers.

ses we heard each day in the papers.

I could not avoid, as I was upon it, and as I knew my audience well, speaking sadly also of the oppression over the dear old German Fatherland. I alluded to their strict

andience well, speaking sadly also of the oppression over the dear old German Fatherland. I alluded to their strict police laws: to the open acts of injustice from the authorities everywhere, and mentioned that well known measure of injustice by which lately, liberal editors had been imprisoned and banished. I said that the times seemed dark in the Old World—and that we in the New looked with pity over to all this, and longed to right it again. I had spoken with very considerable feeling and the company had listened intently; but here I was interrupted by a gentieman whom I knew to be semewhat more acquainted with America than the others. The words I can only imperfectly give, but the rebuke will never leave me.

"Sir," said he, very earnestly, "we admit that the times look dark here in Europe, and that there is much wrong here, but we do not admit the right of your country to rebuke it. There is a system now with you, worse than anything which we know, of tyranny—your Stacery. It is a disgrace and blot on your free government and on a Christian State. We have nothing in Russia or Hungary which is so degrading, and we have nothing which so crushes the mind. And more than this, we hear now of a law, just passed by your National Assembly, which would disgrace the cruel code of the Czar. We hear of free men and women, hunted like dogs over your mountains, and sent back, without rind, to a bondage worse than our serfs bave ever known. We here in Europe have many excuses in ancient evils and deep lad prejudices, but you the young, free people, in this age, to be passing again, afresh, such in ancient evils and deep laid prejudices, but you the young, free people, in this age, to be passing again, afresh, such measures of unmittigated wrong and oppression! We have not been able to understand it.

I must say that the blood tingled to my checks with shame

as he speke.

I could say nothing in defense I told him party movederstand. He as to the existence of Slavery, he like all foreigners, labored under a great mistake. That I, that my countrymen at the North, had nothing whatever to do with it. We detested it. We condemned it. But we, in the free States, could not reach it; we were not responsible for it. And even if we were, it was a momentum and very difficult question, how it was to be done away. Sudden and complete emancipation would often be only a curse to the slave. I then tried to unfold our Constitutional system, the peculiar independence of our several States.

They understood easily, and admittee there were many more difficulties than they had supposed. Perhaps, un'ortunately, there is nothing that a tier man understandisquicker, than the evils of a Confederacy, where the members

than the evils of a Confederacy, where the meu er, than the evils of a Confederacy, where the members have their independent rights.

The company at length rose from the table. "You have well your Fatherland defended," said my companion, as she took my arm into the other room, "but perhaps you will think once more, before you speak so hard into German tyrannel again! And it is posseable you may even sometime find good in the Sanerkrant! Now let usahake hands, I like so your English custom, and you have not yet learnt. I like so your English custom, and you have not yet learnt the hand to kiss! Gute Nucht!"

But we are exceeding the space at our command with Mr. Brace's entertaining sketches. We are sure his volume will have a wide circulation, and not the most limited among intelligent Germans in this country. They will find in it a hearty description of the impression made on an unprejudiced and sympathizing traveler by the domestic life of their father-land, and though they may probably detect many errors of detail, which the honest observer cannot wholly avoid, they will not meet with a single violation of candor or friendly feeling.

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LO" "RACHEL KELL," by the author of " My Mornen." A series of sketches of country life, strung round a slight story. (12mo. pp. 312. M. W. Dodd.)

wheat, squasees, and mesons, all of which are found among them in great perfection and in abundance. This tribe of Indians have occupied the land of their fathers since the time of their earliest traditions, and yet there is in their midst, the ruin of an ancient mansion, the origin of which they do not pretend to know. Similar ruins exist upon Rio Salinas, and in their construction indicate a